VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0532747

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shree Krishna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Public School, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian theatrical forms has a history of since vedic period. It reflects the ideals and emotions through traditional play

~~Reflects & ideals~~

Indian theatre & significance

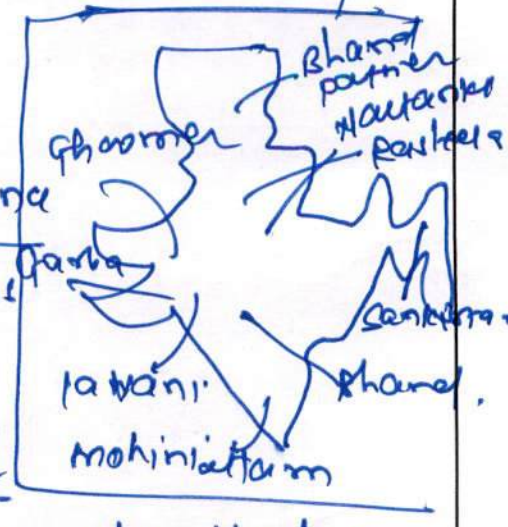
(I) Reflects ideas & emotions of society

i) collectivism and brotherhood is reflected via ~~theatre~~ theatre like Nautanki (UP), Garba (GJ)

ii) worship of the god. eg. reflected through Rasleela / Brajleela of (UP)

iii) women position, strong economic position of women through Lavani of maharashtra

iv) social awareness for untouchables and dalits



6) patriarchal values and ethos.
eg. Ghoomer (RJ) → with Ghungat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Individuals role in community
→ 1) to live in harmonious manner.
↳ Garba preaching collectivism
2) to uphold & preserve societal norms.
eg. Bhand pather of (Raj)
3) to contribute to upliftment of downtrodden.
eg. social awareness via theatre.

Due to OTT (over the top) media and other entertainment medium, traditional theatre has taken a back seat and needs to be revived through state support.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Sanchi stupa located in Bihar, is the monumental marvel due to it's intricate carving and significance it holds in Indian culture

Historical & architectural importance

1) Relics of Buddha are placed here.

2) It has three forms of relics — Buddha, Great nuns, lesser nuns.

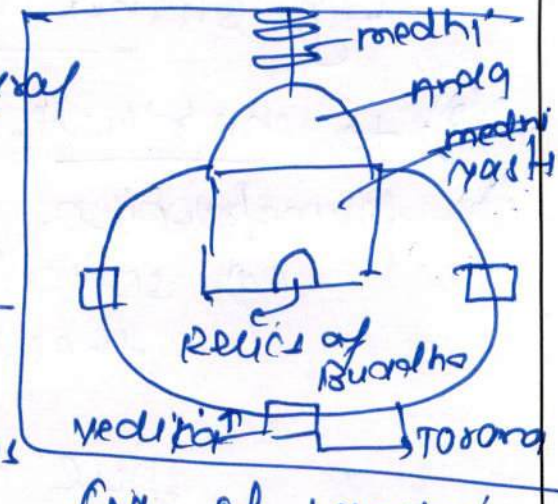


fig. of sanchi stupa

3) Walls are made with ~~wood~~ wooden originally and then was made with stone

4) Ashoka via sanchi stupa propagated his policy of dhamma.

5) Architectural importance — Jataka stories on torana and vedika.

6) four torana signifying four stages of buddhas life.

inspired future architecture

1) National emblem :- the Ashoka Chakra is taken from sarnath pillar built around the stupa.

2) sustainable building with proper ventilation & multiple entry, exit

3) long boundary wall to secure the infrastructure

4) Bulbous dome to have strong strength and aesthetics (eg) supreme court, parliament building

5) multiple use of pannels to show stories of buddha. → (eg). pm-museum - walls have such stories of pm. of India.

sanchi stupa has been for monumental marvel which still inspires indian architecture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Bhagat singh is called as the patriot among the patriot because of ~~his~~ the courage and strength she shown to fight the British rule

Ideology of Bhagat shingh.

(I) 1) Revolutionary ideology influenced by Karl marx → he wanted to have welfare state.

2) ~~to mm~~ lean towards communist:
→ that independence will not come from 'khadi' but from revolutionary activities

3) strike terror in the eyes of few Britishers 4) socialist ideology

(II) Goal: to establish United ~~federal~~ republic of India with universal adult franchise (via HSRA organization)

(III) Forms of struggle.

1) ~~to~~ kill unpopular British officers to strike terror in British rule

2) spread revolutionary material to make masses aware

2) Dacoits (swadeshi Dacoits) to fund revolutionary activities

4) get arrested to spread the philosophy of revolutionism via legal court rooms.

~~Thus~~, Bhagat singh, at the age of (23), was hanged along with his comrades for whose conspiracy case but his contribution can never be forgotten.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidate must not write on this margi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A nation is a group of people having a national identity which reflects through their common, belief history and political aspirations.

This imagined community when inhabits a territory it forms a Nation-state.

Basis of India as a Nation

1) common history: from ancient maurya period to medival mughal and modern colonial period.

2) unity in diversity:
different yet symbiotic cultural beliefs leading to salad-Bowl of traditions.

3) Common economic fate: mostly

agrarian economy and now trying to diversify on same lines.

4) Geography :- Himalaya acts as the unifying factor for people south of him.

5) Polity : quest for democracy throughout its history

Threats :
- Regionalism.
- ethnic conflicts
- Naxalism.
- state sponsored terrorism
- uniformity of culture
  - eg Hindi langu
  - threat to cultural identity

India is a unique case, despite having a diverse culture, it is yet have tinges of nationhood in it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest by volume and 13th largest by value in world.

Factors behind growth

1) market: huge market of around 142 Bn consumers.

2) Labour: cheap semi skilled and skilled labour like doctor, pharmacist etc

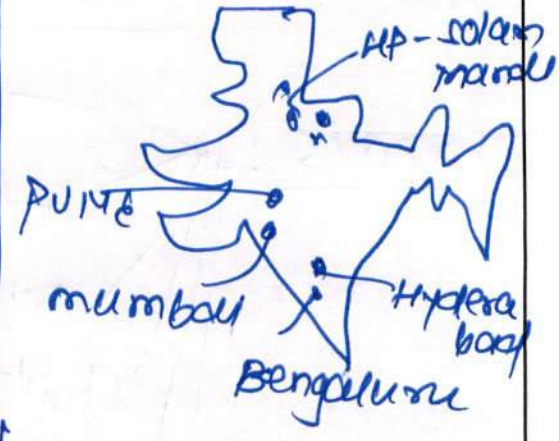


fig. pharma cities of India

3) Govt policies: like Bulk drug park, production linked incentive scheme for pharma sector

3) Raw material: other than API, the non-active pharmaceutical ingredient is abundant in India

4) Institutions - giants like serum institute of India, Dr. Reddy's Biopharma

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Import of API from China - steady import led to flourishing of pharma industry.

Significance:

I) To economy
- Job creation
- Trade & export
  - ↳ help to reduce current account deficit
- Vaccine trade → largest supplier of vaccine in world
- Generic drugs - 80% comes from India.

II) Public health:
- Reducing impact of communicable disease via vaccines
- Reduced burden of health infrastructure
- improved health status → Reduced out of pocket expenditure

To reduce dependence on China

← become Atmanirbhar, govt has launched mega bulk ~~Pan~~drug park scheme for API production.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian continent is vulnerable to tropical cyclones due to the topograpy of penninsula having both bay of Bengal and arabian sea in its vicinity.

Why Bay of Bengal is more prone than Arabian sea

1) Temperature : Bay of Bengal has relatively high temperature due to it's vast surface than arabian sea.

2) Fresh water : - more river streams fed to Bay of Bengal than Arabian sea hence its density is slightly lower

3) Global wind circulation,
↳ passes more through Bay of Bengal than arabian sea.
ex. ~~North~~ south west trade winds

4) ~~Tropic~~ low pressure area forms more frequently around Bay of bengal due to indian ocean dipole than arabian sea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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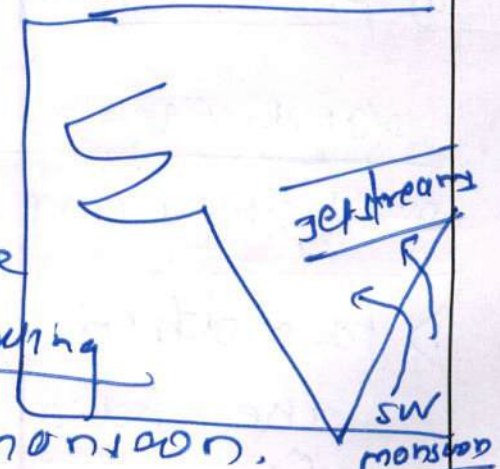
Reasons for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclone during SW monsoon.

1) Rain bearing winds travelling parallel to indian ~~subcontinent~~ peninsula.
2) Role of easterly jet streams - leads to reduced upper air circulation
3) Temperature of sea surface is lower than 27°C
4) upper air divergence is blocked due to jet streams.
5) Reduced zone of low pressure area.



Thus, the tropical cyclones are found more during retreating monsoon than SW. monsoon.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

volcanoes are the eruption of lava/magma from earths interior on the ~~surfh~~ surface.

Destructive nature of volcano.

1) Destruction of life.
→ flora, fauna even human life gets devastated.
eg. Fuji Island volcano (Japan)

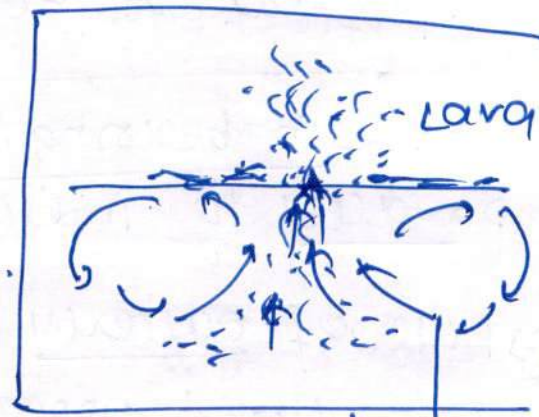


fig: volcanoes | convection current

2) can lead to Tsunami formation
eg. 2004 Indian ocean tsunami

3) destruction of property.

4) pollution of air, water with magma particles

However,
still they are critical for human existence

1) formation of soil:
the basaltic soil of deccan plateau is volcanic in nature.

2) Reducing temperature of surrounding
(volcanic eruption reduces temp. for considerable time.

3) mineral and fossil fuel formation
(areas of frequent volcano can have critical mineral deposits.

4) formation of landforms like plateau, plains. eg. Deccan plateau

5) can aid in soil enrichment.

Thus, volcanoes despite their destructive nature are critical for human existence due to their multipurpose use.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism is defined as expressing one's loyalty to the region they belong rather than the wider identity like national or international

causes of regionalism
- cultural loyalty
- loyalty to land
- political marginalisation
- societal exclusion
- Relative deprivation
- Unbalanced development

Relative deprivation as an argument for regionalism

1) political deprivation: political marginalisation like ~~karnataka~~ b. Marathi people in Belgaum region of karnataka

2) social deprivation: reduced say in societal sphere. (eg). Bodo people in Assam

3) economic deprivation:- eg demand for vidarbha in maharashtra due to underdevelopment

4) ethnic deprivation or threat to identity. eg. kuki v/s meitei conflict in manipur and demand for zoland

5) cultural deprivation or threat of homogenisation. eg - Demand for greater nagaland for all naga people

6) poverty or deprivation from government policies:

7) Job loss or capture of jobs. eg. son of soil policy against migrant in maharashtra

Thus, regionalism is the feeling which is lived through experiences of past and the fear of future deprivation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 21-A, Article-45 and Right to education act of 2009, embodies the vision for education for all in India.

Threat to education for all
- language barrier
- Digital divide
- low infrastructure
- Bullying & school violence
- exclusion of marginalised

Issue of rising school bullying & other school violence needs to be addressed

1) It can lead to exclusion of children from school.

2) female students face the disproportionate impact

3) leads to adolescent crimes like juvenile murder, robbery etc.

4) can become an obstacle in growth

and development of children

5) will lead to reduced academic performance.

How to address it

1) School level vigilance team for strict reporting of violence & bullying

2) peer to peer learning and social cohesion activities.

3) Role of parents ~~thro~~ via teacher-parent meeting

4) stricter and clearer laws ~~by~~ for bullying

5) Help of NGO & civil society to tackle the problem.

Childrens are the future of tomorrow, hence if we sow seeds of love, compassion honesty today then we will reap the fruits of universality, fraternity tomorrow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom ruled the north east India during the ~~medi~~ period around 18th - 19th century

→ Role played :

1) cultural identity of north east.

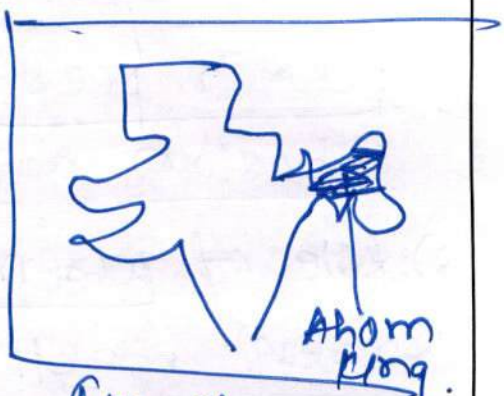

Fig. Ahom kingdom

1) The tribes of north east like ~~Mishmi~~ Mishmi are descendents from the ahom kingdom

2) traditions like dress, costume are inspired from ahom traditions

3) celebration of values ~~the~~ through worships like Lachit Borphukan signifies their affinity.

4)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Historical identity

1) → Unifies the diversified north east due to ahom history.

→ Indigenous kingdom of ahom gives sense of belongingness to Indian main land

→ common history ushers sense of collectivism in yet diverse culture.

Legacy in contemporary times.

✓ NDA cadets are honoured with Lachit Bourkhupan award as best cadet

✓ Their traditions are still followed in northeast.

✓ The ~~Aho~~ major people of assam follow ahom cultural tradition

- Assam state govt is making efforts to conserve their

history.

✓ Battle of Saraighat has been well popularised to give their valours due credit

Thus Ahom kingdom ~~played~~ has its legacy rooted in making the north east integrated instead of being extremely diverse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian capitalist class.

was not sure about their stance to indian national movement but they, no way were against it

positions of Indian capitalist through-out national movement-

1) moderate phase :(1855-1905)

→ They tried to support the movement but from distance

→ ~~Don't~~ didn't wanted their trade to suffer.

→ Dadabhai nauroji through economic drain theory- exposed the exploitative nature of British merchants

(II) extremist phase :(1899 - 1918)

- capitalist tried to maintain distance from the extremist due to their

passive resistence strategy.

i) However, few like P.C. Ray etc started enterprise with indian capital giving phillip to swadeshi

3) Gandhian phase (1918-1947)

- capitalist supported congress during gandhian ~~era~~ era.
- They wanted Indian economy with Indian capital
- The Bombay Plan (1944) - JRD Tata and P. Thakkar ~~ay~~ advocated strong state intervention in market economy to have a good trade

4) Industrial policy of 1948 also emphasized on state regulation in market economy as India was on verge of taking socialist pathway.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for varying position

- lack of effective organisation
- did not wanted trade to suffer
- extremist v/s moderate struggle
- was not confident about congress strategy.

However, once Gandhiji phase withered confidence in them, they started co-operating with congress although might not be ~~fu~~ in full active capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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press had become the vehicle of freedom movement during the colonial period.

Evolution of press in India

I) pre independence:

1) James Augustus Hickey pointed first paper in 1780 (the Bengal gazette)

2) After that many reformer like Raja Ram mohan ray started their own newpaper

3) Regulation. started with vernacular press act of 1768 → lead to curbing freedom of vernacular press.

4) wellesley's press act 1799. → requirement of registration

5) Metcalfe act 1835: liberator of press
↳ Allowed to express.

6) Lytton press act of 1909, 1910 - reduced

freedom of expression and increased regulation on press.

(II) Post Independence:

Romila thapar case :- (SC) declared freedom of press as Fundamental right under article 19(2).

Impact of press

→ moderate phase (1885 - 1905)

→ led to spread of views of freedom fighters

→ Books like poverty & unbritish rule, 'Essay on economic progression exposed the economic drain theory of british.

→ Through 'voice of india', Dadabhai nauroji exposed British unrule

(III) Extremist phase:

- led to spread of information about movement like swadeshi in other part of India,

→ economic fate of country got integrated due to dissemination of information

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(III) Revolutionary phase.

- helped in spreading information about bomb making, weapon making. eg. 'The philosophy of Bomb' by Bhagwati Rohra
- mobilise revolutionaries across india

(IV) Gandhian phase

- spread idea of 'purna swaraj'
- Appeal to British to grant constituent assembly
- mobilise people for mass struggle.
- uplift of untouchables and social work

Thus, press has became an instrumental tool of disseminating the ideals of freedom to the every corner of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are the land/or-m which are devoid of any large plant or trees, mainly inhabit xerophytic plants due to their water scarce topography.

Factors behind formation of deserts.

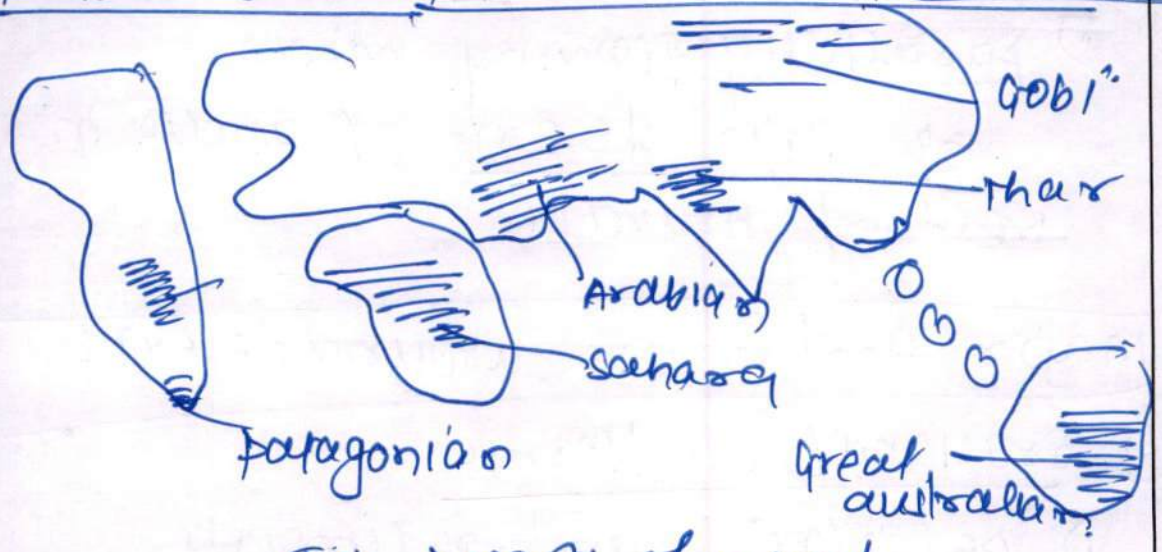


Fig. Deserts of world.

1) Around cold current circulation.
→ leads to reduced rainfall
eg. Sahara desert is bordered by canary cold current

2) On leeward side of mountain
→ ex. Desert ~~in~~ on eastward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of Brazilian highland

2) due to continentality,
└ ex. gobi desert in central asia and china → it is a cold desert

4) Away flowing winds from land to sea
(ex.) Arabian penninsula desert

5) parallelly flowing winds
of Thar desert of India in west of Aravali

Major land forms around deserts

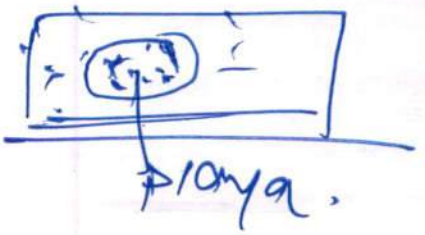
(A) Erosional landforms

1) pediplains and pediments
→ Rocky barren hillock at base of hill in desert

2) Bolderum: erosional stump giving direction of erosion

3). playas: lakes formed in the depression created

due to erosion



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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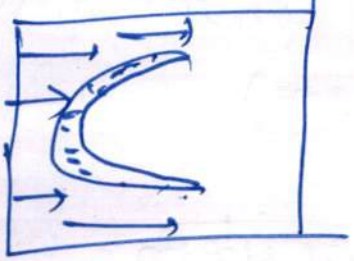
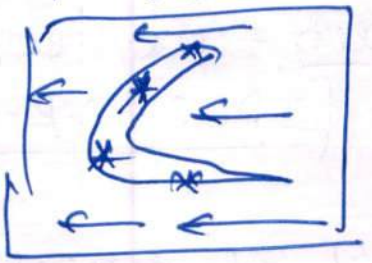
③ Depositional landforms

1) Barchans: deposition of sand leading to creation.





2) Self barchan with only one leg.

3) transverse barchan

Desert ecosystem are important part of biosphere and needs their expansion needs to be checked with initiatives like great green wall of africa

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountain ecosystem are fragile due their uniqueness in every aspect. More than 2/3rd mountain ecosystems are under threat as per (IPCC AR-6 report)

Fragility of mountain ecosystem

Reasons:

1) climate change.

→ i) Increased temperature leading to adverse events like floods

eg. Recent Yamuna floods from himalaya

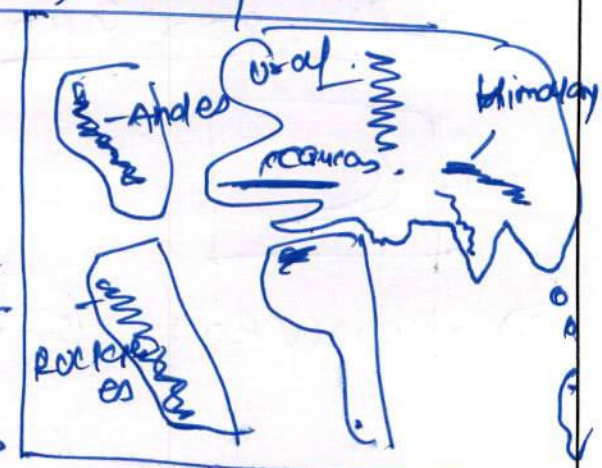

fig. mountain ecosystem of world

ii) Increase vulnerability of flora & fauna: → species are under threat of extinction. eg. snow leopard in central himalayan ecosystem

3) Disproportionate impact of forest fires eg. Bush fires in Australia

4) Degradation of soil quality due to excessive weathering eg. Aravali mountain, satpuda mountain

5) excessive rainfall aiding degradation of ecosystem eg sahyadri.

(II) Anthropogenic reasons:-

1) exploitation of resources. unsustainably (eg) mineral exploitation from rabies

2) impact of human settlement leading to events like land subsidence (Joshi math) and GLOF floods. eg. (Chamoli)

3) unsustainable use of forest flora & fauna. eg. many species from western ghats are under threat

4) Building roads & infrastructure eg. Due to Indira Gandhi canal. Aravali underwent damage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken for sustainable management-

1) International :- 1) under UNFCCC, special mention of mountain ecosystem.

2) UNCCD :- reversing land degradation of mountain ecosystem by 2030.

3) prevention of forest fires.

4) SDG : goals for ~~ut~~ sustainable use of mountain resource

India :- 1) National submission for himalayan ecosystem under NAPCC

2) project snow leopard to conserve snow leopard

3) sustainable mining under MMDR act

4) environment impact assessment for infrastructure creation.

Mountain ecosystem has an economic value of around 13% and hence needs to be conserved well

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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sand is a minor mineral as per the mines and mineral act. hence it's regulation comes under state control.

Reasons: for unsustainable management

1) No uniformity in policy:
↳ each state has different policies regarding sand extraction

2) Royalty issue: royalty is fixed at high level hence giving a scope for higher exploitation

3) corrupt practices while auctioning river basin to extractor.

4) excessive extraction without caring for ecology of river

5) Diversion of soil sand through

illegal sand mining

6) lack of strict enforcement of regulation

7) politico-Bureaucratic nexus with illegal sand miners.

Impact of unsustainable sand mining

1) Ecological: 1) disturbs ecology of river

2) impact flow of river water

3) adverse effect on river course

2) Disaster: - 1) can cause flooding during excessive rainfall

2) can lead to landslide or areal land subsidence

3) Administrative 1) fuels corruption

2) loss of revenue to state

3)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Geographical :) alters land use pattern
→ Alters geographical
→ landforms of that region

5) Pollution: due to fine dust particles

Remedial measures taken

1) Policy: state level sand mining policy.
2) Innovation: - m-sand - from crushing of crush stones
3) Use of alternative filler material like asphalt in road construction
4) sustainable sand mining using ecological flow of river

Way forward:
- Innovate products to replace sand
- green infrastructure creation
- uniform policy regulation

Sand is valuable mineral and hence centre state should co-operate to formulate and implement uniform policy for it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium is a rare/critical earth mineral useful for the various purposes making useful to reduce carbon footprint of economy.

Major lithium producing countries

fig. lithium producing countries

- Major production comes from China (65%), followed by australia and central asian countries
- Reserves are highest in lithium triangle countries

Geopolitical significance of lithium production

1) Geostrategic :- 1) Increase say in global agenda setting. (ex) - towards carbon neutrality by 2070. (India)

2) major role in the economic diplomacy

3) Atmanirbharata in critical technology. 4) to counter chinese hegemony.

2) Geoeconomic :

1) for electronic lithium-ion battery production

2) Trade & supply of critical technology like semiconductor.

3) useful in replacing traditional ~~tall~~ fuel needs with lithium.

3) Environmental :

1) Reducing global carbon footprint

2) Towards zero carbon economy

3) sustainable development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental Implications of lithium production.

→ Positives: 1) will help to reduce carbon footprint of economy

2) Replace fossil based fuel by sustainable fuel.

3) will help in efficient use of energy resources

Negatives → 1) extraction is water intensive → Hence implication on ecology 2) extraction causes pollution of soil, water, air

3) Technology is still not sophisticated hence can harm flora & fauna with lithium toxicity

Lithium, going forward will become the 'new oil' of 21st century hence need to explore its sustainability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to national youth policy, youth are defined as people between [18 to 29] years of age. These youth due to their career and education are more connected with globalisation

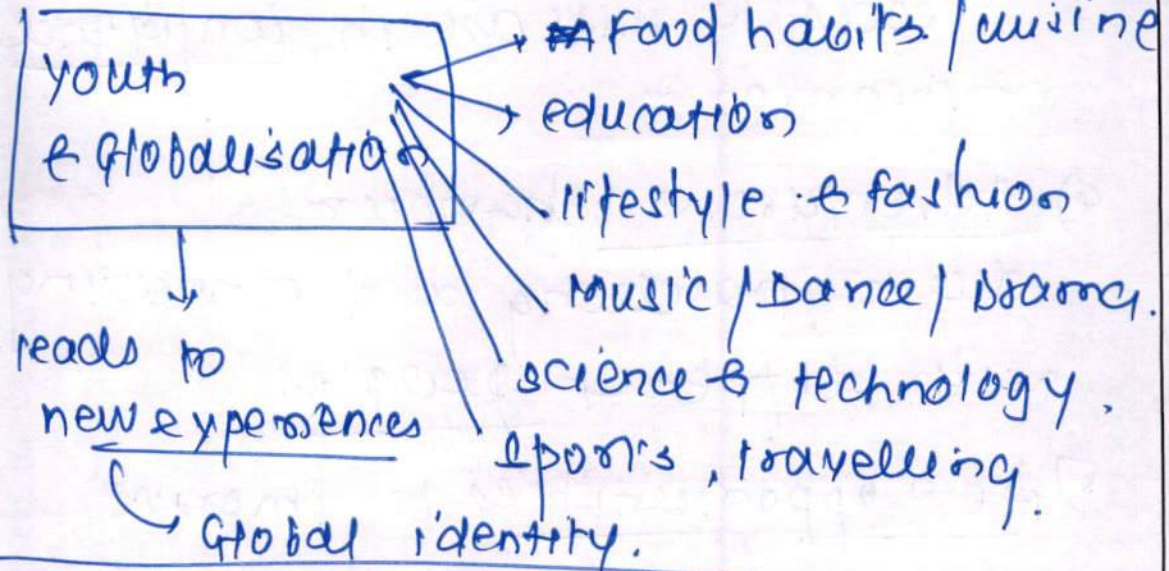

fig- Globalisation leading to global identity among youth.

Impact of globalisation on youth identity

positive impact.

1) Global identity creation: exploring new culture, new food habits,

2) developement of personality
↳ independent, risk taking behaviour

3) learning new language, skills.
↳ leads to increase in confidence & income

4) Adventurous behaviour:
due to travelling and connecting with different peoples

5) New opportunities to improve their capabilities and standard of living

Negative impact:

1) culture of individualism.
↳ leads to strained familial relations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Homogenisation of culture.
↳ leads to missing original identity: eg. macdonaldisation of food

3) vulnerability due to new. wrong culture ↑
can lead to mental stress and depression leading to suicides

4) Increased crimes like cyber hacking, cyber bullying etc.

5) women face the brunt of gender stereotyping,

6) Racial abuses. eg. Indian students in Australia.

youth being ~~the~~ at their peak demographic potential needs to be tapped in best possible way and freedom along with caution can be the best way to explore their identity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per National family Health survey-I the total fertility rate of more than 18 states is less than 2.1 (the replacement rate)

Hence, in future the share of dependent population will rise.

current scenario:
- 18-59 age - 68%.
Dependency - 32%.

future:
- Ageing population will increase from 8% to 16% till 2050.

Concerns

1) Ageing population:

i) social :- i) will require more old age homes to accumodate them.

ii) ii) will require more policies to give them social

security

2) strained family relation may add to their vulnerability.

2) economic:

1) will need to invest in tapping potential of 'silver economy'.

2) the dependency ratio - will lead to burden on working age population

3) Health:

1) Increased burden on healthcare infrastructure

2) will require more palliative care for old age people

3) will lead to increase out of pocket expenditure

(II) social security system.

1) will require an universal pension scheme to maintain their standard of living

2) Health insurance penetration & density is low in India

3) the weak social security can

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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lead to marginalisation of elderly

4) disproportionate impact on women

5) can lead to denying fundamental right to life to them (A-21)

Also DPSP [A-38] -

way forward
- invest in silver economy
- invest in geriatric care
- look for universal pension scheme for elderly
- old age infrastructure friendly
- Assisted devices to make them comfortable.

Instead of looking them as burden, we must strive to explore the second demographic dividend in order to boost economic growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to ~~NITI~~ NITI Ayog report, the population living in urban areas (32%) is going to be upto 50% by 2030.

Rural to urban migration
- Job opportunities
- education
- good standard of living
- increased opportunities.
- Better income.

→ The urban poor face the largest impact of urbanisation.

Impact of urbanisation on urban poor.

1) social: 1) poverty, low standard of living

2) slum: - around 17% urban population lives in slum.

3) education: high illiteracy

3) political marginalisation

4) Increased crimes among urban poor

5) an increased burden of communicable diseases

welfare of urban poor should be at centre of public policy.

1) improve their capabilities
   - 1) via skill training eg pm-KVY
   - 2) increase their income eg urban MGNREGA
   - 3) Reduce poverty

2) improve standard of living
   - 1) Housing eg. PM-AY(U)
   - 2) Health & wellness eg Mohalla clinics (Delhi)
   - 3) education under RTE Act 2009

3) In Reduce crime and antisocial activities
   - 1) engaging in meaningful employment eg. PM-SVANIDHI
   - 2) strict vigil & watch

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Tap the urban demographic dividend → via entrepreneurship / self help group

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) for sustainable developement of cities.

way forward:

- uniform decentralised policy for urban poor at municipality level.
- creation of social infrastructure
- women specific schemes for urban poor
- education & skill training should be at centre stage.
- Reduce rural→urban migration

urban poor can aid and help in increasing the economic growth of cities. With coordinated effort from government and civil society we can achieve sahakar se samridhi for them.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0532747

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shree Krishna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English.

तारीख
Date
26/08/23.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga singh public school Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are the type of pressure group which lobby for the environmental agenda for policy formulation or changes with government of day.

Environmental pressure groups enhancing public participation & responsiveness

1) leads to public awareness.
(eg. NGO 'Mission Greenary' creating awareness about Warje Bridge road construction in PUNE.

(2) increase public participation.
(eg) NGO. in Mumbai, informed people to stage online protest against Aarey Forest demolition drive

(3) influence public policies
eg chipko andolan by sundarlal

Bahuguna and team lead to environmental conservation policies in Tehri (Uttarakhand)

4) public action against unsustainable practices.

eg. Medha patkar via Narmada Bachao andolan

5) Nudging government for policy changes.

eg. Taj Trapezius zone regulation to reduce pollution around taj.

6) Influence supreme court via PIL and petition

eg. supreme court verdict on ban on fire crackers in Delhi during diwali

Thus, pressure groups perform the function of public awareness & participation in order to nudge government for policy changes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

supreme court in 'Buddhadev Karmaskar' case recognised sex work as a profession giving them much needed legal respite

merely a
First step in ensuring basic rights and equality to sex workers

→ 1) ~~legal~~ Judicial recognition has to be complemented with legal and administrative recognition

→ 2) should be a pioneer step to give basic rights like sanitation, hygiene, education.

→ 3) supreme court in another case 'Gaurav Aggarwal case' recognised right to education of children born to sex worker.

→ 4) social acceptance and recognition

is still far from away

5) constitutional morality should be translated into social morality to realise their rights.

6) government should give them licences ~~and~~ which can help them to avoid exploitation and repression from police

7) Right to life [Art 21] will only be realised when they enjoy their basic rights and equality.

The mere recognition by supreme court will not suffice proactive policies to make their right to dignified life a reality will be needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art. 39-A of Indian constitution mentions about free legal aid to the disadvantaged. To fulfill that legal services authority act of 1987 was enacted.

NLSA
↓
SLSA
↓
DLSA

Fig. structure of legal aid in India

Role played DLSA

1) Helping in filing litigations to the people

2) Organise lok adalat to resolve the disputes

3) Help in ~~exe~~ exempting the legal fees for the poor.

4) Give legal advice to those in need.

5) Helps to spread awareness via initiatives like legal awareness week

6) Helps in realising goal of article 39-A

challenges faced

1) lack of adequate funding
2) Inadequate staff.
3) limited sphere of activity.
4) Beneficiary are limited by the act eg. women, poor with income below 1.5 lakh, etc
5) lack of digital infrastructure

way forward:

1) Improve availability, accessibility of legal aid
2) use of technology to provide legal advice on video conferencing
3) generate legal awareness through legal education from school level

Thus DLSA's are the ground level institution to fulfill the aspiration of justice to all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

supreme court ~~in~~ through ~~third~~ the 'three judges' cases evolved the mechanism of appointing judges to supreme and high court via collegium system

collegium system
- plurality of judges will recommend name to president
- No outside person from judiciary can recommend a name

Analysis of collegium system

1) Negatives:

1) judges appointing judges → India is only democratic country in world
2) lack of transperency in selection → ~~the~~ process.
3) lack of representation from other sections of government
4) Not a statutory body

5) Not an independent body.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Positives

1) Till now has done fair work
2) It started publishing it's report for public awareness
3) Ensures independence of judiciary
4) upholds principle of seperation of power

However, to remove the dark spot on its legitimacy following can be done:

1) As suggested by law minister, independent yet inclusive commission can be formed.
2) collegium should put all its recommendation in public domain
3) International practices like UK model or south african model can be followed

Independent judiciary is crucial for the checks & balances on other organs of state hence reforms in collegium system are needed.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services are called as the steel frame of Indian democracy by Sardar Patel. However, that steel frame needs to adapt to the present day challenges

Civil services reforms

→ must go beyond recruitment and training

Reasons:

1) Technology penetration in administration → needed multiskilled civil servants

2) Interdisciplinary nature of administration → Needs co-ordinated effort to tackle a problem.

3) specialised knowledge domain requirement → General-bureaucracy might not have that clarity

iv) Ethical and moral character building — leading to democratic attitude than bureaucratic.

v) Bureaucracy not keeping pace with changing administrative needs.

Reforms needed beyond recruitment & training

1) lateral entry of specialist as suggested by Baswan committee

2) ethical value in education suggested by Hota committee

3) use of technology to aid civil services and make them efficient

4) use of decentralised planning and social accountability to reduce burden and increase efficiency.

A thin, lean, efficient bureaucracy will be helpful in realising the goal of citizen centric governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

outcome based finance models are the source of funding which focuses on the impact created through investment rather than the outlay of finance.

social impact bonds
- tapping private capital in social sector
- social infrastructure creation
- innovative idea of income generation along with contributing to socio-economic sphere

potential of outcome based models to

socio-economic impact creation:

1) creation of social infrastructure eg. roads, hospitals etc

2) tapping steady flow of funding for social development
(eg. municipal bonds

3) invest in sustainable developement

a) social indicators like health, ~~sch~~ education, sanitation can be improved.

b) can create large scale impact by ~~en~~ enabling the capacity of local government

b) meaning-ful profit generation along with social impact

2) investing in skill developement

challenges:
1) low penetration of social impact bonds
2) not a steady source of finance
3) private sector in profit oriented

However with nudge by government and initiatives by corporates the outcome based model can be the one to bring revolution in socio-economic sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The gross enrollment ratio in higher education is around 26% in India (higher than the males) yet only 17% of that join the workforce — as per ~~MOE~~ ministry of education - 'AISHE' report

Reasons for wide gap

1) The education imparted in not in line with job needs
2) gender stereotyping at workplace
3) less number of women in STEM streams
4) Glass ceiling leading to ~~wo~~ restricting women at lower position
5) Industry-academia linkage is poor.
6) most female graduates are from commerce and art streams which does not have enough job opportunities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) patriarchal mindset of Indian society.

Measures to address the gap.

1) schemes: like KIRAN, STEM-POWER to increase women in research developement & STEM area

2) Boost by giving scholarships to women to pursue higher education

3) NEP, 2020: multiple entry exit points along with choice of curriculum

4) More investment in skill training under institutions.

Way forward.

- women specific policies for increase participation in entrepreneurship
- Boost to startup culture by women
- create societal behavioural change

according to IMF

if women participate equally with men in workforce, then it can boost GDP of India by 13%.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration system refers to the platform for collecting data of citizens related to events like birth, ~~date~~ death, employment etc.

Importance of CRS in socioeconomic development

1) Have data about the demography
2) Targeted policy making & implementation
3) effective service delivery to the citizen
4) can lead to citizen empowerment by improving transperency & accountability
5) ~~will~~ help in providing government scheme benefits to deserving one

Revamping of CRS by central govt

significance:

1) can lead to better data collection & segregation

2) will lead to inter departmental data collaboration

3) will will help to digitise all the records

4) can lead to increased public awareness and information

5) will track the demographic changes in effective manner

Thus, ~~CRS~~ the data on the citizens is a tool to give them targeted service delivery and tech savy CRS system will help in that.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International monetary fund (IMF) is the global financial institute which helps nations by lending in financial crisis

IMF
- lending to member states
- Advising on economic / fiscal position
- Arranging loans for countries under crisis

Reforms needed

1) should become more inclusive
↳ higher quota allocation to emerging powers like India.

2) SDR facility: will need some reform as per the global economic scenario.

3) with blockchain and digital currency → IMF will need to move towards it.

4) Reform its process of lending to country in crisis

IMF should move towards more inclusiveness in order to ~~make~~ align its with current economic realities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West asia and India has trade and civilisational ties since the times of Indus valley having linkage with tigris and mesopotamia

shift in relationships from geopolitics to geoeconomics

1) oil import from gulf countries (around 34%)

2) Migrants as worker in western asia
└ send remittances back home (highest remittance receiving country.

3) partnerships in exploration of oil eg KABIL of India with Saudi Aramco

e) Investment in cricket leagues like Abudabi T10 etc.

f) Major trade passes through chokepoints like bab-al-mandeb strait and strait of hormuz.

g) cooperation with Israel in defence, agriculture, etc.

h) saudi helping India to explore minerals in Ratnagiri

However, the geopolitical role has not been completely diminished, India with groupings like I2U2, bilateral summits with gulf countries maintains the balance between geopolitics & geoeconomics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under competition commission of India act of 2002. The act replaced the MRTP act of 1989.

Role of CCI in furthering healthy competitiveness.

1) checks monopolistic behaviour by companies to give small business space to flourish.

2) Regulate the un-market moves of companies like price manipulation

3) checks the act of big companies engulfing small ones (shark tendency)

4) Give leverage to start-ups and small enterprise by giving market inputs

5) effective resolution of grievances to further innovation & augment effectiveness.

6) It has power to impose fine on companies doing trade restrictive practices. (eg. CCI imposed fine on google recently.

7) Regulating business activities of MNC's so that they should not ~~become~~ behave like monopolistic eg. The tech giants like google, amazon

However, there are certain challenges faced by CCI.

1) Lack of effective grievance redressal system

2) lack of administrative staff and infrastructure

3) ~~lack~~ long pendency ~~of~~ litigation cases as companies ~~go~~ appeal to SC/HC

4) Delayed ~~result~~ declaration of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

award by CCI.

4) lack of New age technologies making regulation difficult (eg. crossborder data transfer.

way forward:

1- i) fast track courts to solve litigations

2) ~~to~~ single window grievance redressal mechanism

3) Regulatory clarification on data laws like personal data protection Bill

Thus, competition commission of India should be given more tooth and substance to fulfill its actual goal ~~under~~ of free trade under Article 301

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Media should not be an ally or opponent of the government. It should act as a constructive critic for peoples welfare
— Mahatma Gandhi

Menace of paid news and its impact

1) → paid news are used to manipulate voter behaviour during elections.

2) → leads to distorting choice of voter during voting

3) → manipulation of facts leads to violation of free & fair election.

4) money muscle power complemented with paid news leads to distortion of fundamentals of democracy.

5) According to Article 14 research (NGO) paid news menace is increased by 24% in last five years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

Arguement in favour

i) will lead to free & fair election

ii) will improve voter ~~credi~~ trust and turnout

iii) credibility of elected representative will increase

iv) will help in fostering democracy

v) curb violence and corrupt practices during elections

Arguements against..

i) will lead to curbing freedom of press (Art-19 - ~~Romilla thapar~~ /R. Thapar case)

ii) ~~will~~ can lead to censorship on press

iii) can be misused to target neutral or politically against

media by government of the day.

4) Can lead to loss of safeguards to journalists → may increase sedition cases on them.

~~Lower~~

Way forward:

1) Dinesh Goswami committee recommended ~~rat~~ light regulation of news media to strike a balance

2) The structure of self regulation 3 tiered followed by independent body regulation and then state control can be used.

3) Freedom of press should be managed with free and fair election

Election is a pillar of democracy and hence needs to be safeguarded from the evils like fake news.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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supreme court in the 'Shirur Math case' outlined the doctrine of essentiality to determine which religious practices are essential to that religion.

Doctrine of essentiality

1) meaning: refers to adjucating which religious practices are essential to that particular religion as per the religious texts

2) Supreme court in Shirur math case gave itself the power to determine the practices as essential and non-essential.

3) During Sabarimala ~~judg~~ case:- the court referred the practice of excluding ~~wo~~ menstruating women from praying to lord

ayappa as non-essential

4) During hijab row in Karnataka, Karnataka highcourt called hijab practice as non-essential.

Problems with doctrine of essentiality.

1) form of judicial activism.

2) Judiciary deciding which practices are essential or non-essential

3) arbitrary and vagueness can peep in

4) may hurt religious sentiments (violate Article 25 of constitution)

What needs to be done:

1) Need to give clear cut guideline on how a practice is categorised as essential or non-essential

2) should setup independent commission including judicial members and representatives of religion to decide.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) uniform legal application of the doctrine in all cases

4) should not give space to more litigations.

Thus, supreme court needs to relook at the doctrine of essentiality to solve the cases like hijab row and other practices like female genital mutilation in dawoodi Bohra.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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the size of government is limited by the 91st constitutional amendment act 2003 to 15% of capacity of lok sabha / state legislative assembly (rabi council of ministers)

EAC-PM: suggested need to limit size of government.
- political Representative
- permanent Bureaucracy

Arguements in favour of limiting size of government

1) will lead to lean, efficient governm-ent

2)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Institutions of Eminence (IOE) is the flagship scheme of Government to put Indian institutions on the ~~ta~~ world map of top institutes.

Features
- Develope our institute with world class facilities
- 10 from govt and 10 from pvt institutes will be choosen
- Grant to develope them as IOE
- Relaxed regulatory burden.

However, Recent QS Ranking report of top institutes in world - Indian performance has been dismal with only 3 institute in top 200.

Lacunae in IOE scheme - why it could not fulfill potential.

i) policy lacunae : ✓ funding ~~an~~ via grant is delayed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Institutional lacunae → private institutes are not ~~much~~ showing much interest.
eg. Jadhavpur university still not complied.

3) Infrastructural lacunae → lack of world class teachers
→ vacancies in institutes
→ lack of world class facilities to attract students.

4) academic lacunae:
→ Indian courses are not much prepared at world stage
→ linkage with global institutes is missing.

What needs to be done:

1) linkages with world class institutes
eg. Australian University agreeing to setup campus in India.

2) Industry-academia linkage
→ for better job oriented training

3) expediate funding to the institutes

4) Hassle free regulatory burden

5) Include more institutes in the scheme.

6) out of India campus opening like IIT (madras) in African country.

Thus, to become the real game changer in higher education IoE scheme has to be revamped. The recent step to allow foreign universities to open campuses in India is a welcome move

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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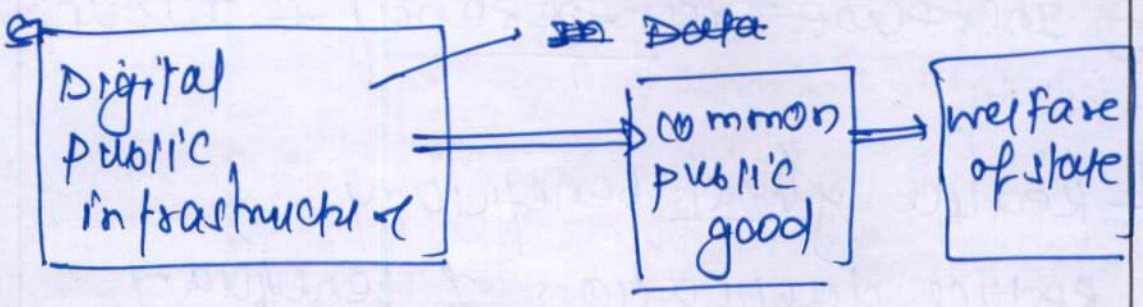
India is leading in the digital public infrastructure domain in the world with initiatives like adhar, digilocker, cowin etc
DPI



significance of DPI

⇒ Allows for innovative & convinient public service.

→ Helps to connect with the last mile
eg. Adhar enabled banking system

→ Better service delivery in targetted manner
eg. POS enabled Ration distribution

Innovative managment of mega drives: eg. vaccination via co-win

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) overcome inclusion & accessibility barriers

- user friendly & decentralised enrollment eg. PM-FBY at common service centre
- Delivery of services at doorstep
  - eg. post Bank - via adhar card

(III) Increase transperency & accountability

- Reduce ghost beneficiary
- Reduce duplication of beneficiary
  eg. smart - Ration cards.
- Reduce corruption & diversion of funds eg. Adhar linked ~~NGT~~ MGNREGA payment

However few challenges are there

- Digital divide - only 48% use internet
- digital illiteracy - ~~only~~
- Financial illiteracy - only 17% are literate
- Data breach in absence of

personal data protection law.

threat of cyber attack eg. Ransom ware attack on AIIMS Delhi.

way forward.

1) personal data protection law to fix responsibility of fiduciary & principal.

2) ~~Dig~~ Innovative solutions like without internet UPI ~~#~~ *123#

3) Bridge digital devide via schemes like Bharat net, PM-WANI

Thus, DPI, has the potential to become a game changer in efficient public service delivery, it has to be tapped well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The constitution of India under article 21 - right to life should also includes right to health

Recently Rajasthan assembly has passed a bill to enact a law on Right to health of its citizen.

Right to health
- should be viewed as dimension of article 21
- DPSP under Art 43 - standard of living
- will be helpful in reducing out of pocket expenditure

However, only a legislation for right to health is not a panacea

multiple gaps has to be plugged

1) social gaps:
- 1) poverty: (22%) has direct impact on health → need to reduce it
- 2) illiteracy: → 15% are still illiterate

2) cultural practices: eg. tribal ~~dor~~ hesitate to take modern healthcare

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

II) financial gaps:

1) Budget: only 2.5% of GDP is spent on health. (needs to be increased to 5-6%)

2) high out of pocket expenditure ~~to~~ upto 58% → leads to denying healthcare to poor.

3) high cost of branded drugs: need to mandatory prescribe generic medicine

III) Infrastructural:

→ 1) Doctor to population ratio: currently 1:1200 → need to bring down 1:1000 (WHO)

2) Increase paramedic staff - eg. Nurse, lab technician

3) Improve infrastructure like Operating ~~the~~ theatres etc

4) Health & wellness centres within accessibility for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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way forward:

- Government needs to enact a model Right to health act as health is in state list
- Tap in potential of private sector to boost healthcare
- Innovative contributory insurance scheme for missing middle
- invest in geriatric and palliative care

Health is a multidimensional aspect from biology to culture hence it needs holistic attention from legislation to closing all existing gaps.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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supreme court in the historic Navtej singh Johar case allowed LGBTQIA+ to be called as the third gender

Govt. passed transgender persons (Rights ~~and~~ act in 2019 to fullfill their aspirations.

features
- transgender commission at national level
- recognition based on their own perspective
- outlined their rights
- representation to transgender in the commission

However, third gender has not yet been engendered in Indian society

societal factors:

1) → lack of social acceptance of trans people despite constitutional recognition

2) societal stigma & violence faced by transgenders

3) plurality within the transgender → have different needs & demand

2) political:

1) lack of representation leading to lack of voice

2) government benefits are denied due to lack of documents.

3) lack of reservation at all level.

3) economic:

1) poverty & lack of stable source of income

2) illiteracy & poor skill developement

3) society not accepting them as labocer

way forward:

1) → need to be given reservation in education & Jobs.

2) → societal sensitisation towards transgender people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) skill developement and dedicated scheme like standup India for transgenders

a) education and vocational training

Government has taken various initiatives like enrolling transgender in public employment giving them alternative means of livelihood to ~~in~~ insure that they are truely engendered

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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shanghai cooperation organisation is a regional grouping involving countries like china, Russia central ~~Andian~~ asian countries along with India & pakistan

fig. S.C.O countries.

Difficulties faced by India at SCO.

1) strained ties with China & pakistan

→ leads to dealing with two front war members

→ lack of trust and hostility towards each other

→ consensus building is not possible

→ state sponsored terrorism from pakistan while sitting on regional anti terrorism ~~trade~~ forum (RATS) system.

→ Chinese aggression in Indian

areas

- growing nexus between pakistan and China eg CPEC China pakistan economic corridor

(II) other factors.

- China-Russia angle: No forbidden areas relationship makes India apprehensive
- Russian & mandarin as only official language of SCO.
- lack of connectivity with Central asian countries
- lack of effective implementation of RATS mechanism.

way forward:

- India needs to engage more proactively with central asian countries
- should ~~preach~~ to make English as alternative language
- should use the Forum to vent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

out grievances with China & pakistan.

- persuade other members to control terror activities

- Include more countries to make it inclusive & representative

Thus, if shanghai co-operation organization walks the talk of shanghai spirit then only India will be able fulfill its expectations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~The~~ In Recent visit to united states of PM modi, among many initiatives, were the one on critical & emerging technology initiative (iCET)

Features of iCET
- co-operation & collaboration on critical technology like semiconductor
- technology innovation & transfer.
- Advancing towards carbon less economy via critical technology

significance of iCET and how can it transform the partnership in technology

1) Geostrategic collaboration: will help to give fight to china in case of critical technology

2) Chip war: will make both countries

a major power in semiconductor war.

3) Innovation of USA and semi skilled labour of India can blend perfectly

4) sensible use of technology for human environment

5) will help to transform to low carbon economy with reduced dependence on fossil fuel.

6) will be a roadmap for future technology collaborations.

However, there are few challenges

1) unpredictability of US policies.
↳ ~~can sh~~ excluded India in AUKUS grouping

2) Raw material supply of critical minerals is dominated by china

3) USA is apprehensive about IPR laws of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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way forward:

i) should diversify the areas to work upon. eg Artificial intelligence, GM-crops etc.

2) Technology transfer to India in order to use it to reduce carbon footprint of economy.

3) joint research & development in sectors like space, and technology

4) Regular high level official meeting on critical technology.

India and USA are the natural partners for 21st century as said by Pm. Modi. Both needs to have deeper cooperation in sectors like technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0532747

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : shree krishna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga school. Delhi.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security means food is available to all at all times of the year. (according to FAO)

Dimensions of food security

1) Availability: Available to all at any time

2) Affordability - should be of reasonable price

3) accessibility :→ should be within reach

4) quality. → to ~~be~~ ~~to~~ fulfill dietary requirement (micronutrient)

5) quantity: → fulfill calorie requirement

Status of India

1) Availability: India produces 315 mt of food grains each year and have surplus budget

2) Affordability - under NFSA 2013, ~~g~~ to poor & BPL ~~g~~ food grains are alotted at subsidised rate

3) Accessibility : under schemes like one nation one ration card, &

4) quality : to tackle stunting (39%) wasting (25%) underweight (35%)
- govt has ~~ha~~ launched mid day meal and Poshan abhiyan e.o

5) quantity : India allots 5kg/per person/permonth to each individual under NFSA.
- Also storage ~~of~~ capacity of 146MT is there.

However, India needs to tackle hidden hunger as well as other nutritional aspects to achieve goal of zero hunger under ~~SGD~~ SDG goals !

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain & chatGPT are transforming every sector with their varied use and can be beneficial to transform agriculture.

Potential of Block chain & chatGPT in Agriculture

1) Blockchain:

1) → storage of agri produce information on

2) → Hassle free marketing experience

3) → Blockchain based smart metering for water use

4) → sensor + Blockchain based irrigation facility

5) Financial inclusion of farmers using blockchain for accessibility,

(ii) Chatgpt:

1) Agri extension services to farmers
2) information on crop diseases, nutrient management
3) Best practices to follow in irrigation, fertilizer etc
4) ~~ka~~ will improve knowledge base of farmer.

Challenges:

- ~~a~~ illiteracy of Farmer
- Digital divide
- lack of availability in vernacular language
- limited use till now in other sectors

Government should set up a taskforce and explore Block chain & chatgpt in agriculture on pilot basis then should expand it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization is the recent phenomenon in global economic order which uses other currencies like renimbi yuan, or rupee for settlement of international transaction than dollar.

Factors responsible

1) Russia-Ukraine war:
→ sanction on Russia and expulsion from SWIFT mechanism led russia to deal countries with its rouble currency

2) Rising aspirations of China:
→ Rise of yuan (internationalisation) and its debt trap diplomacy

3) currency swap agreements (eg India Japan CSA.)

4) settling trade in bilateral currency
eg. Ind-UAE trade settlement deal.

5) cross border transactions using digital mechanism

(eg) Rupee via UPI — with Singapore PayNow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dominance of Dollar:

→ Nearly 85% of world transactions are still done via dollar as currency

→ stable and reliable to market fluctuations

→ market share of dollar is huge.

→ more than 80% countries use dollar for international settlement

→ ~~Fore~~ Dollar contributes the most to forex reserve of many countries

Hence, it is evident that though there is push for dedollarization, but dollar losing its dominance in recent future is not a possibility

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Australia, USA have dragged India to WTO over its food subsidy regime calling it a manner distorting practice

problems with Indias food subsidy regime
- input subsidy based violates 10% limit on Agreement on agriculture
- manner distorting as influences production disadvantageous for international manner

still there is merit to retain its policy support
1. offers ~~soci~~ security to farmers in adverse conditions
2. Indias food subsidy despite breaching 10% limit, is still less than the subsidy budget of USA

③ 46% of Indian workforce is agri-dependent

④ percapita income of farmer in very low compared to developed nations (₹ 10k/18/yr)

⑤ Art 38 of Indian constitution obliges it to be a welfare state

⑥ Agri sector needs support in form of MSP, Nutrient based subsidy in order to influence the cropping pattern.

However, challenges
- High fiscal burden (1.2% of GDP)
- Distorted cropping pattern (cereal based)
- Hinders market economy in agriculture

Hence, instead of complete phase out India should seek gradual phase out as suggested in Bali peace clause

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per composite water management index of NITI Ayog around 20 cities will become waterless by the end of 2023

water scenario of India
- percapita availability reduced to 1518 litre.
- water contamination with fluoride & arsenic
- 80% ground water goes to agriculture

Initiatives taken

1) Jal Jeevan mission : to provide tapped water to each household by 2024
2) Atal Bhujal Yojana - rejuvenation of water table
3) rainwater harvesting programme
4) integrated watershed management
5) ministry of Jal Shakti

However, issue of water availability & quality still needs attention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(A) availability:

- still not everyhousehold have tap connection
- women has to travel avg. 1.7 km for water in rural area
- erratic supply of water in urban region

(B) Quality:

- Fluoride pollution in gangetic plain
- Arsenic pollution in godavari basin
- Rural area does not has purified water access.

Way forward:

- (1) initiatives by civil society like pani foundation in maharashtra
- (2) policy coordination & integration
- (3) use traditional water harvesting methods
- (4) ~~integ~~ River basin based watershed management

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The artic glaciers are retreating at double pace due to the phenomenon of artic amplification

Major drivers of glacial retreat

① Artic amplification:
↳ rate of temperature increase is 2x than rest world

② Global warming due to green house gases

③ climate change due to phenomenon like Atlantic meridional ocean circulation weakening

④ Increased anthropogenic activities in artic region like port, mineral exploration

⑤ Impact of ozone depletion

Impact on Arctic ecosystem

(1) Rise in extreme events:
eg. Glacial lake outburst flood.

(2) Risk of extinction to fauna like polar bear

(3) can lead to emergence of new pathogens after melting

(4) will lead to reduced livability for fauna & flora

(5) will disturb the balance of ecosystem leading to decline in its productivity

Hence urgent measures are required to curb the harmful effect of glacial retreat and a pledge towards carbon neutrality is a good step in that direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is the new area of tourism where, individuals can go to space on a rocket and experience a whole fascinating saga of astronomy.

Space tourism
- companies like space X ~~planni~~ making it reality
- Gaganyan mission of India is a step in that direction
- Artemis mission of NASA will give boost to space tourism

Challenges associated

1) safety of travellers: Ionic radiations from space can be damaging
2) creating earth like environment in propulsion module.
3) to deal with space debris due to increased rate for space
4) Health impact after returning from space

5) can increase inequality as it is very expensive
6) can increase carbon footprint

Measures needed to be taken
1) Global policy on peaceful space tourism
2) Invest in research on impact on health
3) should deal with space debris in coordinated manner. eg. NETRA of India
4) ~~Matta~~ Should ensure that it does not increase inequality
5) peaceful declaration from private agencies for using it for humanity

Space tourism is a new fascinating chapter in world history and ISRO with its track record has a major role to take a leap in it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy is a therapy in which modified chimeric antigen receptive T cells are injected in patients body to kill the targetted cancer cells.

CAR-T cell therapy can overcome limitations of CRISPER-cas-9 techno.

1) CAR-T cell is targetted therapy attacks only cancerous cells.

2) CRISPER cas-9 requires genetic modification by foreign genetic material

3) CRISPER-cas-9 does not kill

the targeted cell. It only modifies its genome

4) CAR-T cell is more precision oriented than CRISPER-cas-9.

5) CAR T cell is less expensive than crisper

6) It is stable at room temperature

7) for cancer treatments therapy should have ability to kill the target cell.

However,

CAR-T cell has limitations

→ New technology + hence not much ~~are~~ information about adverse effects

→ high initial cost

→ However, CAR-T cell therapy has a potential to overcome the limitations of CRISPER cas-9

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, generative AI, machine learning pose great threat by non-state actors like violent extremist groups for whole globe.

Demand Global concerted effort

Reason:

1) Increase grey operations - hard to track the location
2) increase annonymity due to dark web, deep net
3) Boordlestess nature of incidents
4) multiple attacks at same time
5) Threats from multiple domain at one time eg. maritime/ land/etc
6) use of technology like drone attacks, → lead to reduced

ground presence of violent extremists

7) huge loss of lives & property

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1) co-ordinated action to deal with cyber threat

2) under united nations, need to adopt wider definition of terrorism

3) multigrouping co-ordinated efforts like RATS under SCO.

4) use tech capabilities of other nations to reduce vulnerability

Thus, with increased integration due to globalisation threats also become connected and needs global concentrated effort

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Both India and China are trying to put their assertiveness through building infrastructure in border areas eg. India via vibrant villages programme.

China
- New settlement
- Army deployment
- Road in tibet region

India
- vibrant villages
- Road connectivity eg DBO road
- All weather connectivity eg Sela tunnel

Role of Indo-Tibetan Border Protection force:

> Major guardian of the border.
→ watchdog and defender of India-China border in Northern & central region

1) check posts & forward posts at for locations to make its presence felt

2) Regular patrolling of LAC

3) Regular visits with the Chinese PLA army

4) Trying to maintain dilogue with PLA

5) observing and safeguarding infrastructure in border region

6) keeping close eye on the activities on other side of LAC

7) Regular drills to make assertiveness

Thus ITBP has a multipronged role to defend border, protect infrastructure and make assertiveness in border region

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The irrigation efficiency of Indian agriculture is around 39%. which is much lower than other advanced agriculture countries.

Need to shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity

-) land is a finite resource → can't increase the area under cultivation beyond certain limit

2) population pressure is rising: will demand more food requirement

3) Agri productivity is low compared to other nations.

4) yield per hectre can be increased if focused on irrigation productivity

5) water scarcity: more than 80%.

of water is used for agriculture yet efficiency is low.

6) Irrigation productivity will increase judicious use of water

7) will help to boost agri income of farmers (currently only Rs 10518/yr)

8) As suggested by [Ashok Dalwai] committee will help to double farmers income

challenges associated]

1) Infrastructural :- drip irrigation require high initial cost for setup.

2) Distorted cropping pattern : water intensive crops in water stressed regions (eg. sugarcane in MH)

3) cereal dominated punjab - Haryana belt → major region of water exploitation

4) poor capacity of farmers to shift to micro irrigation.

5) majority (2/3rd) agriculture dependent -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

on monsoon.

Initiatives taken

1) Har khet ko pani
2) per drop more crop.
3) Rastriya krishi ~~sin~~ sichay yojana
4) micro irrigation developement fund by NABARD

way forward:

1) co-operative / FPO Based micro irrigation project
2) complement micro irrigation with river interlinking
3) diversify crop pattern - eg. millets

Indian ~~ga~~ agriculture must need to focus on increasing yield from the land with sustainable solutions and ~~land~~ irrigation water productivity will help in that

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is the fuel which is obtained by electrolysis of water using renewable energy source.

Role of Green Hydrogen in energy security of India

1) sustainable energy source:
↳ high abundance will help in energy security
2) Reduce carbon footprint of economy
2) will help to reduce import dependency of India. (currently - 85% of oil is imported)
4) will reduce current account deficit of India
5) high energy density than traditional fossil fuels.

6) Reliable and all weather source of energy

7) Comparatively cheaper to produce

Potential of National green hydrogen mission

- Aim: is to produce around 500 mt of energy using green hydrogen.
- The mission aims to give impetus to hydrogen exploration in India.
- will help to hydrogen extraction and it's use in transport and other sectors
- Blending hydrogen with CNG (HCNG) to reduce carbon footprint of transport
- will aid India's commitment to be carbon-neutral by 2070.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

challenges ahead.

1) Hydrogen exploration is water intensive

2) High initial cost for setup for hydrogen exploration.

3) Hydrogen storages are mainly located offshore → Hence difficult to build reliable operations

4) 73% energy comes from fossil fuel → Hard to replace soon.

way ahead.

- Explore with PPP model.
- can ~~fin~~ interlink with other sectors like earth sciences
- International collaboration eg. USA.

Green hydrogen has the potential to become new oil and hence should be explored with great zeal.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Minium~~ ~~Minimum wage~~

Labour code Bills (code on wages) 2020 mentions to weigh a transition from minimum wage to living wage

minimum wage	living wage
→ minimum requirement like food, cloth, house are fulfilled.	→ emphasizes on basic standard of living along with health & education to develop the capabilities of individual

Benefits of adopting living wage

1) To Individual?

1) Increase disposable income in hand
2) Improve purchasing power
3) can improve his standard

of living

e) will help to access services like health, education, sanitation.

(ii) To society:

1) Reduce poverty

2) Improve capabilities and skill level (Amartya sen approach)

2) Reduce crime rate.

(iii) To government:

1) will need not to spend much on welfare schemes.

2) will lead to increase savings and intern investment in economy.

Contraints

1) Accurate calculation of living wage will be huge task

2) can lead to more informalisation of economy by employers.

3) Employers will not keep workers on payroll of company.

4) ~~Will~~ can lead to increase vulnerability of workers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) consensus on living wage is hard to obtain

6) will reduce ease of doing business

way forward :

- consultation with businesses, labour union, public consultation
- explore option of enhancing capabilities
- gradual shift from minium to basic to living wage

Hence, the transition from minimum to living wage has to be smooth and should not distort the employee-employer relationship

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 of Indian constitution talks about annual financial statement (Budget). It is a document having income & expenditure expenses of government

'Budget affects every sector of economy yet it lacks substantial public scrutiny

→ (1) Budget is mostly passed without discussion (eg. Recent 2022-23 budget - 75% was passed without discussion

→ (2) ~~Not~~ Reports of departmental standing committee are not taken seriously

- (3) majoritarian government uses its numerical power to pass any Bill

④ money bills are not subjected to vote of Rajyasabha

⑤ Budget is placed in public domain only after budget speech

⑥ No consideration from public is taken into account

⑦ Policies:

→ eg. Recently MGNREGA Budget was squashed and explanation was given that PM-AY (U) budget was increased

→ This lacks public scrutiny

⑧ using of outlay, output based model that outcome model

Way forward

1) public consultation prior to Budget should be meaningful.

2) public expectation from new

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

budget should be taken more seriously

3) Having a forum before budget to discuss priorities

4) every demand for grant should be discussed duly and voted.

5) use of devices like policy at, economy at to make it more effective

6) scrutiny by estimates committee & public accounts committee should be given more weitage

Budget is the representative of everyones aspirations and demands hence proper public scrutiny is utmost important

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India produces around 180 mT litres of milk every year which is highest in the world. Operation flood made India milk surplus country from a deficit one.

But the productivity of dairy animals is ~~around~~ less than 50% compared to ~~a~~ major dairy countries like newzealand and australia

Reasons for low productivity

1) Desi Breed dominated production
↳ they have low productivity.

2) lack of fodder and nutrition.

3) diseases like Brucellosis & ~~reduces~~ foot and mouth disease reduce productivity.

4) ~~subsis~~ Animal rearing is treated as 2° occupation after agriculture

5) poor research & development in animal husbandary.

6) Lack of forward and backward linkages

7) low value addition leading to wastage.

8) Artificial insemination by high yield breed is not much prevalent.

Initiatives taken.

1) Hybrid varieties at subsidised rate to farmers eg. Jersy cows, Holstein cows.

2) Artificial insemination programme.

3) R&D under ministry of ~~Agri~~ Animal husbandary.

4) Operation flood in 1990's to increase production

5) Food processing fodder related information via extension services.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

way forward :

- Need for operation Flood 2.0 to improve productivity
- use of local breeds and their cross breeds to improve production eg. Sahliwal cows ; Murrha Buffalos.
- Invest in value addition to reduce wastage and better price discovery.

As stated by M. S. Swaminath an Committee, the productivity of dairy animals can be increased if we invest ~~in~~ right from insemination to production of milk & products

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture is responsible for around 25% of methane gas emission which is a major global warming gas.

Agriculture responsible for extreme weather events

1) Methane emission
→ paddy cultivation and other crops release methane leading to increase in temperature

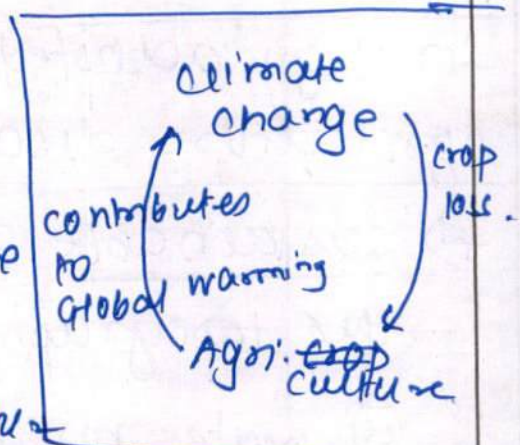

Fig. relation betn agriculture & climate change

2) stubble burning:
↳ leads to air pollution and ~~fog~~ smog around Punjab - Haryana - NCR region

3) water intensive crops:
→ extreme ground water exploitation.

in gangetic belt leads to draught incidences in western up and punjab

4) agriculture in hilly region
(slash & Burn agri leads to events like landslide or floods in himalay on region

5) Agriculture runoff → to oceans leads to eutrophication and acidification of water bodies

strategy adopted by National ~~disast~~ agriculture disaster management Plan

→ 1) sustainable agriculture ~~and~~ through ~~the~~ topography Based cropping ?
(eg) water resilient crops in water stress region eg millets

2) Diversification of crops : to reduce impact of climate change

3) new methods like systemic rice ~~initi~~ Implantation for paddy cultivation to reduce methane

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) use of precision agriculture methods to reduce overuse of fertilizers & water.

5) investment in microirrigation to improve water efficiency

6) secure agri allied activities like ani dairy to increase resilience of agri farmers.

7) Invest on Nature based solutions, zero budget natural farming, organic farming.

way forward:

- Improve cropping pattern from cereal based to multicrop based
- Agriculture extension services to farmers
- social security in times of crisis

Resilience of farming community can only be increased if their agriculture income is diversified & doubled as suggested by Ashok Dalwai committee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

59% of India's land is vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes as per ~~IMA~~ NDMA report

High vulnerability to earthquake in regions surrounding himalaya

Reasons:

1) Himalaya is tectonically active

2) It is on convergent boundary betn Indo-australian plate and eurasian plate

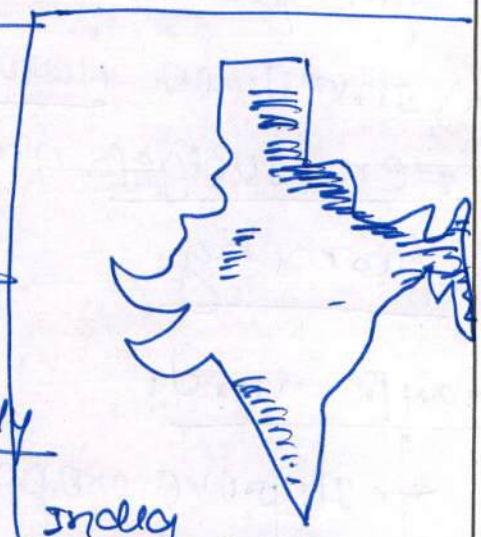

fig. high risk zone of earthquake prones.

3) This region comes under zone (5) of NDMA vulnerability map of earthquakes in India

4) Recently Delhi experienced some tremors which had epicentre

in Afghanistan.

4) The fragile topography of himalaya also leads to its vulnerability eg. Glacial lake outburst flood.

5) Anthropogenic activities in Himachal pradesh or Uttarakhand leads to high incidences of earthquake.

Institutional measures taken

1) Himalayan institute for seismic activities :- it records the seismic activities of region and gives early warning

2) NDRF : has stationed one of its battalion in northern region.

3) NDMA : has issued hazard zone map & guidelines for earthquake

4) District administration of Himalayan states has made district action plan

5) Private institutes in this region also cooperate with state to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

give information

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gaps exist

- Need co-ordinated bottom-up approach
- Focus more on mitigation than pre-preparedness.
- Inter-agency co-ordination is missing
- District administration and NDMA co-ordination.

Way forward:

- Improved & dedicated funding
- interagency co-ordination
- involve civil society, NGO.
- focus more on ~~pre~~ preparedness

To deal with earthquakes in himalayan region we need multipronged approach.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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scientist around the world are focusing on fusion reaction via initiatives like ITER, Tokamak (China), etc

Advantages of [fusion based] power generation

1) leads to very high energy generation due to its high explosive nature.
2) ~~The~~ exothermic reaction can be used to power generation
3) Abundance of radioactive material can lead to sustainable source of energy.
4) cheap and can be produced at low cost
5) ~~th~~ it regenerates the raw material in the process

6) can become a reliable source of energy for present & future

limitations to generate electricity at commercial scale

1) ~~Diffic~~ extremely difficult to obtain fusion reaction

2) sustaining the fusion reaction for long time is a challenge

3) highly endothermic, ~~can~~ → challenging to manage it.

4) high initial cost for investment

5) criticality of temperature

way forward:

1) co-ordinated effort at international level like ITER by European countries, USA & India

2) Invest in research & Development

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3) can explore alternative sources of energy like hydrogen, etc.

4) dedicated platform at international level to discuss future of tokamak reaction

Nuclear fusion reaction

if, got success at commercial electricity generation can be a game changer because the tokamak can act like artificial 'sun'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is defined as making the illegal money look legal through various methods multilevel layering methods

Money laundering
placing → layering → integration back into economy

Recent amendments to PMLA act 2002

1) Definition: wider definition of terms like 'proceeds of crime'
2) power to search and seize the property under investigation
3) ~~can~~ gives power to investigating officer to interrogate without warrant
4) Investigation can be done by a officer of inspector rank with permission of senior

5) increased punishment for acts of money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Efficacy in tackling menace of money laundering

1) wider definition will help in investigating wider acts of suspicion

2) will act as deterrence for criminals

3) cashless economy combined with PMLA amendment will certainly reduce money laundering

4) stringent norms on tax avoidance & tax evasion

Lacunae:

1) Does not explicitely define all acts which come under proceeds of crime

2) long investigation period & courts

3) once seized property gets stuck in legal hurdles.

way forward:

1) — streamline along with other acts like FEMA act, IT act 1961

2) speedy trial & adjudication of cases via ATC

3) should focus more on cashless economy and laundering via net

PMLA amendments are a good move in order to tighten the grip on money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a long coastline of more than 7500 km aligning Indian ocean on both sides, Hence maritime security is important for India

security threats present in IOR

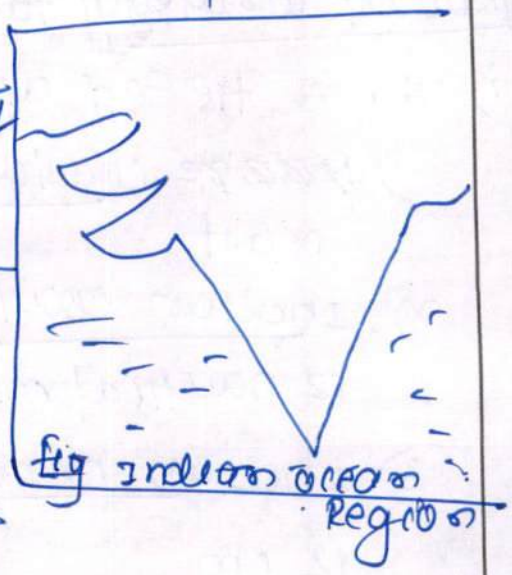

fig Indian ocean Region

1) Maritime piracy :
→ along the regions like strait of hormuz or horn of africa

2) presence of china : in strations like Djibouti, Hambantota help china to keep its presence in the region.

3) Terrorism : → 26/11 incident culprits used marine route to reach mumbai

4) smuggling :- recent gold smuggling case of kerala was done via arabian sea.

5) ~~human~~ Drug trafficking: the marine borders used for it. (eg. operation samudra gupta by Indian navy seized 150000 crores drugs recently.

6) illegal fishing and related threats of trespassing.

Robust strategy to deal with them

1) Three tiered approach of
   1) ~~marine~~ coastal police for area around coast
   2) Indian coast guard for area upto 12 nautical miles
   3) Indian navy for areas beyond 12 nm

2) Integrated marine security plan. with interagency co-ordination

3) operation SAGAR: providing security for all in the region

4) Regular patrolling in all the piracy dominated region eg. Horn of Africa

5) Joint military exercises like

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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malabar to showcase skills

1) Defence modernisation of Indian navy

2) Digital technology use like NAVIC for navigation & IFC-IOR for data fusion on maritime security

way forward:

- Interagency coordination
- focus more on regional coordination
- use of andaman nicobar as strategic base

Indian ocean region is the place where India is stationed as a ship and it should keep eye on the ocean from africa to indonesia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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